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3 ENEMY CARRIERS, 2 OTHER WARSHIPS SUNK E. OF LUZON

Kamikaze Fliers, Submarine Gain Big Results, Imperial Headquarters Reveals

Units of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps that have been attacking the enemy task force which air raided the northern part of the Philippines, in the area east of Luzon Island since the morning of November 25, have already sunk two aircraft carriers and one large cruiser, the Imperial Headquarters announced at 4:30 p.m. on Sunday.

A Japanese submarine also sank one medium-sized plane carrier and one destroyer in a surprise attack on an enemy task force in the waters east of Luzon Island on November 25, the communique further revealed.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
4:30 p.m., November 26

"1. Units of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps, since the morning of November 25, have been attacking the enemy task force which air-raided the northern part of the Philippines, in the area east of Luzon Island, and the war results known up to the present follow:

Sunk:
1 large-sized aircraft carrier
1 medium-sized aircraft carrier
1 large-sized cruiser

"2. Our submarine, on November 25, surprise-attacked an enemy task force in the waters east of Luzon Island and sank one medium-sized aircraft carrier and one destroyer."

U.S. Task Forces Blasted

After moving furtively in the waters east of Luzon Island since November 21, an enemy task force approached Luzon and at 7 a.m. on November 25 commenced air-raids over various districts on the island with its carrier-borne planes.

Units of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps, which had been waiting the arrival of an opportune moment at their base, promptly took off to attack the enemy.

At 2 p.m. on the same day, the Wild Eagles of the Kamikaze Corps penetrating the resistance of the enemy fighter planes attacked the task force and sank one large aircraft carrier, one medium-sized plane carrier and one heavy cruiser after scoring numerous direct hits. The attack on this task force is still continuing.

Submarine Also Takes Part

Spotting an enemy task force, consisting of three plane carriers, one battleship and several destroyers, in the area east of Luzon Island, on November 25, the No. XX submarine of the Imperial Navy surprised attacked it shortly after noon the same day when one medium-sized plane carrier and three destroyers went into action separately.

Our submarine, commanded by Lieutenant-Commander Masao Kimura, discharged four torpedoes, one of which hit the enemy destroyer which was instantaneously sunk. Three others struck one medium-sized aircraft carrier, the sinking of which is believed most certain as the sound of big explosions was clearly heard. The X X submarine sustained no damage.

CULTURAL PACT OBSERVED

Berlin Newspapers Play Up Signing Of Japanese-Reich Agreement

Domei

BERLIN, November 25.—Today being the sixth anniversary of the conclusion of the Japanese-German Cultural Agreement, various newspapers here editorially dwelt on the significance of the agreement. Of the various German papers, the Volkischer Beobachter and the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, publishing the essays written by Professor Walther Donat, former Secretary of the Japan-Germany Cultural Association, explained about the influence the agreement has had on the Japanese-German relations and also its significance in the world cultural history.

On this memorable day, the ceremony of opening the Japanese language course took place at the middle school in Templin, a small city situated to the north of Berlin where Japanese Ambassador to Berlin, Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, and many other dignitaries were present.

RED ARMY FAILS TO GAIN AS COURLAND LINE HOLDS

Assaults by 8 Soviet Armies Stopped—Reich Planes Active in Budapest Area

Domei

BERLIN, November 25.—In the second big defensive battle in Courland the German formations in the past 24 hours withstood the assault of eight Soviet armies. On a wide front with strong tank forces and masses of infantry the enemy rushed against the German lines in the regions southeast of Libau and southwest of Autz without, however, forcing more than slight local dents. As these places, local reserves were put into action which prevented the further advance of the enemy and sealed up the dents. These breakthrough attempts cost the enemy 40 tanks in the past 24 hours. The last remnants of the German troops on the Svorbe Peninsula were taken to the mainland last night by the [illegible]

One of the main focal points in the struggle for Budapest is southwest of the Matra mountains. Antitank units of the Immelmann battleplane squadron achieved brilliant successes during the past few days in the Hatvan area where four "JU-87" wings alone knocked out 12 Soviet tanks. Increasing attacks by the German battleplanes on the enemy locomotives and transports in Hungary will probably result in greatly aggravating the difficulties experienced by the enemy in the matter of supplies. The focal points of struggle in Hungary are at the present moment in the area southwest of the Matra mountains and the area around the Danubian island of Csepel.

Approximately two divisions of the Red Army forces landed on the Danubian island, of Csepel south of Budapest within the past 24 hours. They crossed the Danube in assault boats and rubber dinghies as well as by means of makeshift pontoon bridge. The bridge has meanwhile been destroyed by the German battleplanes. Informed quarters presume that the island is intended to serve as a base for the Russian advance on Budapest. Possibly they intend to make use of Communist elements in the suburbs of Budapest to further their plans.

On Friday afternoon the Germans evacuated Szeigentszent and took up positions on a dominating height to the north. Experienced units of the German forces are taking part in the fighting including some belonging to the grenadier division "Feldherrnhalle."

The German and Hungarian troops in Miskolcz also warded off the enemy attacks against the town. Particularly vicious fighting took place in this area in the last 24 hours. The Soviet penetrations were sealed up again and again in counter-thrusts so that there is no change in this front.

Fighting northwest of Ungval Ajtch, which cannot be compared in strength to the big battle on the Hungarian plains, is also continuing. Repeated isolated attacks of the Red Army forces were frustrated at the German barrier positions. The Soviet thrusts at the Dukla Pass also met the same fate.

Worse Air Wars Foreseen

Domei

LONDON, November 25.—Three years after the war the entire American air force will be antiquated, declared Major-General Oliver Echos before the U.S. Congressional Committee dealing with the question of how the air force might be developed to the highest standard after the war, according to the Daily Express. He said that new explosives, rocket missiles, electronic apparatuses, and similar contrivances will replace the present-day air force.

GERMANS THREATEN TO DISLODGE ENEMY NORTH OF SAARBURG

Encircled De Gaullists Fail to Break Through Reich Ring In Mulneuse Area

Domei

BERLIN, November 25.—North of Saarburg, German reserve troops opened a surprise counter-attack, which resulted in considerable gains of ground at the very beginning on the broad front between Saar and Vosges, and these attacks have threatened to cut off the Anglo-American formations which had broken through. Despite strong resistance, the German counter-thrust is steadily gaining ground.

Three Anglo-American divisions which thus far had passed through the Saverne depression continued their movements in the triangle Saverne-Strasbourg-Moulheim area and are now engaged in a hard fight with mechanized German formations and local reserves.

In the northern Lorraine sectors, the Americans launched new thrusts against the Erscheld barrier regarding which reports are unavailable so far.

In the Mulneuse area, the De Gaullist formations encircled there continued without success to break through the German ring.

There were also lively German counter-attacks in the big battle for Aachen in the last 24 hours. The Americans repeated their thrusts north of Geilenkirchen, west of Julich and southeast of Eschweiler but the German defense forces, fighting fiercely, successfully repulsed them. The thrusts were answered by counter-thrusts during which the temporary lost terrain southwest and west of Julich was retaken by the Germans. The brunt of the battle in this area was borne by the Americans while the British participated in the fighting only north of Geilenkirchen.

The 2nd British Army in mass formations continued to press on the German bridgehead at Venlo on the Meuse where fighting has broken anew. After a long pause, the 1st Canadian Army again showed signs of activity and has opened fresh attacks at the mouth of the Meuse which for the time being were only of local character and were all repulsed. It is still too early to forecast whether these attacks will herald the commencement of a major offensive against the German front in the Dutch-German border which has hitherto been relatively quiet.

Last reports arriving from the German headquarters of the Western Front indicate that the German counter-attack west of Strasbourg is making good progress. Five localities including Baerendorf, Hirschland and Rauweiler were retaken by the Germans. The U.S. 15th Army Corps to which the 2nd De Gaullist Tank Division is attached which penetrated as far as Strasbourg is at the moment being heavily attacked in the northern flank by the Germans. Parts of the 1st German Army narrowed roughly the 30-kilometer wide American corridor which leads into the Saverne Plain south of the town of Saarbruecken to 18 kilometers. The American positions in Strasbourg are threatened by the latest developments.

Thirty-seven U.S. tanks and armored scouting cars have been destroyed or put out of action by the German troops in the course of the last 12 hours in the southern wing of the Western Front, it was learned here yesterday afternoon. In addition, the Germans captured 30 fully loaded trucks and 14 officers and 152 men were taken prisoner by the Germans.

Reich Oil Plants Bombed

Domei

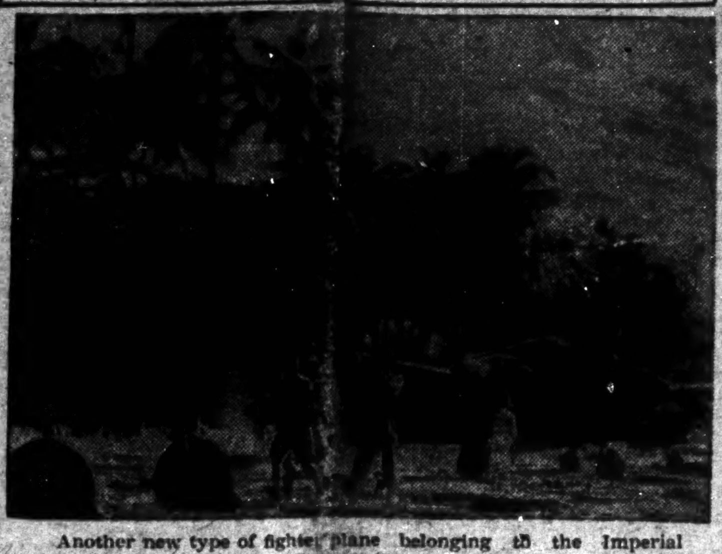
LISBON, November 25.—Over 1,250 U.S. Liberators and Flying Fortresses escorted by more than 1,100 fighters yesterday bombed the oil refineries in Germany and the R.A.F. Lancasters escorted by 250 fighters attacked the synthetic oil plants in the Ruhr district, according to a London dispatch.

Smuts Sending Army to Asia

Domei

LISBON, November 25.—General Jan C. Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, is said to have declared that the South African Army is scheduled to be dispatched to the East Asiatic theater of war at a proper time, according to a Reuter dispatch from Johannesburg.

Army's 'Dragon Killers'



Another new type of fighter plane belonging to the Imperial Japanese Army, which has been striking terror into the hearts of the enemy in the Philippine and other war theaters was recently revealed. It is a double-cockpit plane called "Toryu" (Kill Dragon), the words which appeared at the beginning of the citation granted to Lieutenant-Colonel Shindo, who, some time ago, in the air operations in the Philippine area, rendered meritorious services. It was on these "Toryu" fighters that the Takata Fighter Unit rammed the enemy planes in the clash over Biak Island, and it is also this type of plane that is playing a big part in shooting down the B-29's that dare to invade the skies over Japanese terrain. **Shown above are "Toryu" fighters being readied for an attack on the Morotai area. (Photo by Cameraman Kimura of the Military Press Corps)**

Tokyo Raid Failure, Admits U.S. Air Chief; Ramming of B-29 by Nippon Fighter Told

Domei

LISBON, November 25.—A U.P. dispatch from Saipan states that Heywood Hansen, commander of the 21st Bomber Command, admitted that the Tokyo air raid on November 25 failed to attain the desired results and that one B-29 was rammed by a Japanese fighter and went down. Hansen said in part:

"When our unit reached the skies over the sea area near Tokyo, one Japanese fighter plane was seen pursuing a B-29 from the rear. The gunners on our plane at once opened fire and others of our unit followed suit. The Japanese plane, thus, was subjected to our cross fires. Suddenly, the gunners of the B-29 stopped firing, as the Japanese fighter rammed the tail of the B-29 which was smashed to pieces. The next moment, the B-29 started on its fatal plunge.

"The Tokyo raid was not satisfactory to us. We see difficulties ahead."

IRAN'S CABINET LINE-UP IS COMPLETED BY BAYAT

New Premier Said Pro-Anglo-American — Firm Stand Against Soviets Likely

Domei

LISBON, November 26.—New Iranian Premier Bayat, yesterday, completed the organization of his Cabinet, according to a Teheran dispatch available here.

Favors U.S., Britain

Domei

LISBON, November 24.—Against the new Iranian Cabinet headed by Premier Bayat who is well known as more pro-Anglo-American than the former Premier, the Soviet Union will not be able to exercise as much pressure as before, commented a United Press dispatch from Teheran, today.

Though four days have passed since the new Iranian Premier assumed his post line-up of the Cabinet has not been completed. Bayat is apparently eager to obtain favor of the Soviet Union while securing the support of the National Assembly. Dealing with the new Premier's undecided attitude, the U.P. dispatch further commented hopefully that the United States and Britain may rightly expect that the Bayat Cabinet will maintain a firmer stand than the Saed Cabinet in rejecting the Soviet demand for oil concession in the country.

Frontier Agreement Signed

Domei

LISBON, November 24.—A frontier agreement was signed between the Iraqi and Iranian Governments which especially applies to the Kurd area of both countries and is to regulate traffic of the nomad Kurd tribes across the common border, according to Radio Teheran intercepted here.

LONE B-29 OVER TOKYO

Comes to Ascertain Result of Raid Made on November 24

One B-29 bomber of the U.S. air forces based in the Mariana, following the same route taken by the B-29's numbering about 70 which were active over Tokyo and its vicinity on November 24, appeared over the districts around the Metropolis at 1 p.m. on Sunday, flying at a high altitude of more than 10,000 meters.

After cruising for about 30 minutes, for the purpose of ascertaining the result of the raid on November 24, the B-29 bomber fled. No bombs were dropped by the enemy.

NIPPON UNITS ON PELILIU LAUNCH ALL-OUT ATTACK

Fighting Rages on Angaur—Japanese in China Advancing On Kweichow Plain

Smashing the violent attacks repeatedly launched by numerically superior enemy troops, the Japanese Land Forces on Peliliu, holding key points near Mount Oyama in the center of the island, are continuing to engage in furious battle.

However, a part of the enemy forces eventually pierced the pivotal point of the main Japanese position on and around November 22 resulting in a series of bloody battles.

Desperately defending their positions, the main strength of the Japanese Forces, since the morning of November 24, have commenced an all-out onslaught.

Numerous flare bombs released by the enemy indicates that furious fighting on Angaur Island is still under way and that Our Units are fighting valiantly.

Meanwhile, Japanese Army Forces that occupied Kweilin and Liuchow on November 10 are now continuing their offensive. Part of Our Land Units advancing along the Hunan-Kweichow Railway are moving onto the Kweichow Plain while other units are engaging in a mopping-up drive against fleeing Chungking remnants in the area west of Liuchow. On the other hand, a powerful Japanese Force in the Southwest China area is swiftly advancing toward Nanning and had already reached a point 10 kilometers north of that walled town on November 24. Our Air Units which attacked the U.S. airfields in the Chengtu area on November 21 are also engaged in an incessant offensive, blasting various enemy air bases in the Suichwan and Kanchow sectors.

Hurley May Get Envoy Post

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 25.—Brigadier-General Patrick Hurley, President Roosevelt's special envoy, who is now visiting Chungking, may be appointed as Ambassador to Chungking, according to reliable information reaching here from Washington.

Gauss Arrives in N.Y.

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 25.—Clarence E. Gauss, who recently resigned as U.S. Ambassador to Chungking, arrived in New York yesterday from North Africa together with the Chungking Ambassador to Beirut and his wife, according to a New York report.

WILD EAGLES BLAST 89 U.S. WARPLANES IN RAID ON MOROTAI

Imperial Headquarters Reveals Result of Attack on 2 Enemy Airfields on Island

Altogether 89 American planes, including large, medium, and small-sized machines, were set ablaze or heavily damaged by Units of the Japanese Air Forces in their two-day attack on Morotai Island on November 22 and 23, it has been ascertained as the result of reconnaissance made on the morning of November 24, the Imperial Headquarters announced at noon on Sunday.

In addition, it has been ascertained that a large number of wrecked planes have been massed, while there are indications that many others have been removed, and great confusion prevails at the airfields, the Imperial Headquarters further stated.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
Noon, November 26

"As the result of reconnaissance effected on the morning of November 24 to ascertain the war results of the attack made by our Air Units on Morotai Island on November 22 and 23, those confirmed follow:

Large-sized planes:	
Set ablaze	52
Heavily damaged	5
Medium and small-sized planes:	
Set ablaze	30
Heavily damaged	2
Total	89

"In addition to the foregoing, it has been ascertained that numerous wrecked planes have been massed, and there are indications that many others have been removed. Great confusion prevails at the airfields."

Chaos Reigns at Airfields

Devastating blows were again inflicted upon the U.S. air forces when the Imperial Japanese Air Units vigorously attacked the enemy airfields on Morotai Island on the night of November 22, and in the small hours of the following day, setting ablaze or heavily damaging a total of 89 aircraft, besides blasting more than 45 places as was revealed by the Imperial Headquarters on Saturday and Sunday.

In order to ascertain the results obtained by our Wild Eagles in the above attack, a Japanese Scouting Plane Unit conducted a reconnoitering flight at 8 a.m. on November 24 when by taking photographs, they confirmed the great results as revealed by the Imperial Headquarters on Sunday.

Following the landing on Morotai, the U.S. forces have been making frantic efforts to consolidate their airfields on that island in an attempt to turn them into intermediate bases for the operations on Leyte Island. In the southern tip of Morotai, the enemy secured altogether about seven or eight airfields, but most of these bases have been destroyed by the Japanese in their day and night attacks.

Launch Surprise Attack

Consequently, there are only two air bases in the southern tip of the island, at which the U.S. air forces are concentrating their full strength. The Japanese Air Units on November 22 and 23 surprise attacked these airfields. In the southwestern part of the north airfield a great number of wrecked planes were observed, while the debris of many others, which had been blasted or set ablaze, were seen. On the auxiliary runway in the northern sector of the same airfield, a total of 21 planes, including 15 large-sized aircraft, were observed. These, too, had either been set ablaze or heavily damaged. In the center of the airfield were seen the wreckages of 25 planes, and in the western section, 33 aircraft, all of which had been set ablaze or damaged. At the south airfield, the details could not be ascertained, but more than 10 planes were observed burning.

In addition, as announced by the Imperial Headquarters, a large number of wrecked airplanes were massed and there was evidence that many others had been removed. The only two remaining enemy airfields are now scenes of deep confusion.

As the result of our heavy air attacks, the activities of the enemy air forces at the bases on Morotai Island, where about 300 or 400 planes have been concentrated, have been greatly restricted.

Enemy Admits Damage

Domei

LISBON, November 25.—MacArthur's headquarters, in a war communique, today, stated that Japanese Air Units on the night of November 22 bombed the anti-Axis airfields on Morotai Island, causing heavy damage and a small number of casualties, according to reports from a Philippine front-line base.

Regarding this Japanese airraid, an A.P. correspondent attached to MacArthur's headquarters said that the latest Japanese airraid was the severest ever experienced on Morotai Island, and that the Japanese scored direct hits on the installations at the airfields.

Raids On P.I. Decrease

Domei

MANILA, November 25.—Since Japanese Air Units severely pounded the enemy air bases on Morotai on the night of November 22, the number of enemy planes that come to attack the Philippine area has considerably decreased. Yesterday, only three B-24's raided the Luzon area but Visaya was attacked by 155 enemy aircraft. However, not a single enemy plane was sighted over Mindanao the same day.

Move to Strengthen Free India-Japan Ties Is Lauded by Netaji

"I am very happy that it has been decided to establish diplomatic relations between the Imperial Japanese Government and the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, and that the Imperial Japanese Government is going to send a diplomatic representative to my Government," said Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, in a statement he issued on Sunday on hearing of the Japanese Government's new decision. "This will facilitate and strengthen our mutual cooperation. At a time when we are standing on the threshold of the third and decisive phase of the present war, it is necessary to tighten the bonds between Japan and our other allies, on the one side, and the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, on the other. I feel that the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Imperial Japanese Government and the Provisional Government of Azad Hind will enable us to intensify our war-effort and, thereby, to play a more active and substantial role in the common struggle for the defeat and overthrow of the Anglo-American Powers and the liberation of my country."

ENEMY TORPEDO BOATS HIT OFF LEYTE ISLAND

Nippon Air Units Also Blast Runway, Ground Facilities At Burauen Airfield

Special to the Nippon Times

PHILIPPINE BASE, November 26.—Units of the Imperial Air Force in the Philippine area damaged several enemy torpedo boats in the waters near Ponson Isle off Ormoc, Leyte Island, on the night of November 24.

Other Air Units, on the same night, stormed over the enemy air-[illegible] ed the runway and the ground facilities before returning to their base safely.

3 Halmahera Raiders Hit

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, November 26.—Japanese Units in the northern part of Halmahera Island shot down two enemy planes and damaged another in counter-attacking a formation of 20 small-sized aircraft that carried out a raid which lasted from the night of November 23 to the following morning.

A group of 36 planes, consisting of B-24's, B-25's and P-38's, attacked Cebu Island on the afternoon of November 24.

Meanwhile, 10-odd P-38 fighters attacked Bakolod, New Guinea Island, on the morning of the same day.

At about the same time, an enemy air arm formation of 55 B-25's and A-20's, appeared over Ambon on Amboina Island.

Hahajima, Wotje Attacked

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, November 26.—Hahajima Island in the Ogasawara Group was attacked Friday afternoon by 24 B-24 bombers and several B-29's.

About 20 small-sized enemy aircraft attacked Wotje Island on Saturday afternoon, while a group of 10-odd F4U's raided Taroa Island on the morning of the same day.

Another formation of about 30 P-38's and F4U's made a daylight attack on Yap Island in the Palau Group on November 24.

JAPAN TO ACCREDIT DIPLOMATIC EXPERT TO AZAD HIND GOV'T

Board of Information Issues Statement on Move to Bolster Cooperative Ties

The decision to dispatch a diplomatic representative of the Imperial Japanese Government to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind was announced by the Board of Information in the following statement issued at 1 p.m. on Sunday:

"While conferences have been going on between Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, who is now visiting in Japan, and leaders of the Imperial Japanese Government concerning measures for furthering cooperative relations between the two Governments for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia as well as the attainment of Indian independence, it has been decided that the Imperial Japanese Government, as a practical measure for realizing the aforesaid purpose, will dispatch a diplomatic representative to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind."

Agreement Is Reached

Since his arrival here on November 1, Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, had been conferring with the leaders of the Japanese Government concerning measures for furthering cooperative relations between the Japanese and Indian Governments, and as a result, an agreement was reached to dispatch a diplomatic representative to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind. And regarding this measure, the Board of Information, on Sunday, issued a statement given above.

The present measure is intended [illegible] Governments through a Japanese diplomatic representative, and it is expected that by this step both the Japanese and Indian Governments will redouble their joint efforts toward the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia as well as toward the attainment of Indian independence.

The Provisional Government of Azad Hind was organized on October 21, 1943, and the Imperial Japanese Government immediately extended recognition on October 23 of the same year. On November 6, on the occasion of the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations, former Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo expressed his ardent desire for attainment of Indian independence by declaring the return of the Andaman and Nicobar islands to the Provisional Government. Later, in spring of this year, the Indian National Army under the command of Mr. Bose commenced its historic advance toward their motherland by conducting cooperative operations with the Imperial Japanese Forces on the Indo-Burmese border. Meanwhile, 3,000,000 Indian nationals resident in Greater East Asia got together and formed a powerful organization.

Thus, the Provisional Government of Azad Hind has been considerably strengthened militarily, economically and politically. That the Imperial Japanese Government has decided to dispatch a diplomatic representative to the Provisional Government is a powerful manifestation of Japan's ardent desire for political cooperation with the Azad Hind Government by going a step farther than the hitherto existing military and economic collaboration.

The Imperial Government will shortly choose a suitable person to be dispatched to the Provisional Government. It is expected that this will serve to promote immeasurably the cooperative relations between the two Governments in the future, thereby contributing greatly to the successful termination of the War of Greater East Asia as well as realization of the long-cherished Indian independence.

U-Boat Commander Honored

Domei

BERLIN, November 25.—The Fuehrer has bestowed the Oak Leaves with Swords and Diamonds to the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross on Lieutenant-Commander Albrecht Brandti, U-boat Commander, as the 22nd soldier of the German Wehrmacht. Lieutenant-Commander Brandti sank three enemy cruisers, 12 destroyers as well as 20 armed freighters and transports, totaling 115,000 tons and moreover, his U-Boat downed two enemy planes.

REDUCTION OF NANNING BY JAPANESE UNITS NEAR

Santang, 10 Kilometers North Of Strategic Point in Kwangsi Is Reached

By I. NONAKA
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTH CHINA FRONT, November 25.—Due to the vigorous Japanese onslaught in the vicinity of Santang, 10 kilometers north of Nanning in Kwangsi Province, Nanning will inevitably fall into Japanese hands before long.

Japanese Units after reducing Pinyang, a strategic point of the Chungking forces, continued their advance southwestward along the Pinyang-Nanning Highway and early this morning reached Santang, 10 kilometers north of Nanning. At present, the Japanese are furiously assailing the enemy troops there who are putting up stiff resistance. In view of the present progress of the war situation, the fall of Nanning is near.

Meanwhile, the runway and other establishments attached to Nanning airfield have been deliberately blasted by the American air force and the Chinese inhabitants there have already evacuated into the western sector.

U.S. Air Force Retreats
By J. TSUTSUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, November 24.—The American 14th air force in China is compelled to retreat along an entire front by its loss of the Kweilin and Liuchow air bases and its abandonment of the Nanning airfield. It will not be long before these three air bases which have been brought under Japanese control are in full use. Then the American air force will be reduced to impotency since it has no rear bases.

All places within 250 kilometers of each of these three bases will come under the domination of the Japanese Air Force. For example, Posch could be reached from Nanning, Tushan in Kweichow Province from Liuchow, and Chihkiang in Hunan Province from Kweilin. These places are of great importance to the enemy who is using them as front bases.

Now within a radius of 250 kilometers of each of the three bases which have come under Japanese control, it would be quite an easy matter to see to it that there be no wriggling of the enemy. The half circles around these bases are interlocked, and this fact, combined with the aerial power which has hitherto been possessed by the Japanese in China, will put the Japanese Air Force in a position where it will dominate very vast regions on the continent. The day when the Japanese Air Force is making full use of the advantage it has gained in China will be the day when operations against the American Air Force on a truly great scale will be engaged in by the Japanese airmen and that day is not distant.

May Drive Toward Kweiyang
Domei

LISBON, November 24.—Speculating on the further move of the Japanese Forces in the South China area, a Reuter correspondent in Chungking said today, that the Japanese Forces might direct their spearhead toward Kweiyang, the capital of Kweichow Province, or by advancing westward and contact the Japanese garrison troops in French Indo-China.

In this connection, he further commented, "A general attack by the Japanese Forces who are bent on annihilating the Chungking forces, has been temporarily halted in the hilly terrain in the northern sector of Kwangsi Province. Here, in this area, the Japanese Army Forces under the command of General Yasuji Okamura, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Army Forces in China, are now preparing for their next move while reorganizing their units and strengthening their flank."

Continuing he said, "Since the occupation of Liuchow, a strategic citadel, 500 kilometers west of Hongkong on the Hunan-Kweichow Railway, the Japanese have not conducted large-scale operations, but, on the contrary, small units have reached a point northwest of Liuchow on the Hunan-Kweichow Railway. The Japanese Forces might direct their spearhead toward Kweiyang in Kweichow Province or by advancing westward contact their garrison troops in French Indo-China.

"The menace of the Japanese to Kunming, the terminus of the Burma Road, is not very great at present. However, Kunming, if captured by the Japanese, will constitute a strategic value for the Japanese while the employment of the land transportation route now under construction connecting India and Kunming will become impossible.

"The Japanese troops who had advanced from Hengyang and the others who marched in a northwesterly direction from Canton met in Liuchow," the correspondent reported. "Thus by dividing the China Continent into two, east and west, the Japanese now virtually control the commissary line connecting Manchoukuo and Hongkong.

"The fact that the Japanese Forces in South China have occupied the bases of the American air force on the China Continent, has apparently rendered it difficult for the land-based American air force to cover the projected American landing operation on China. The occupation of the land bases on the China Continent, on the contrary, has placed the Japanese Forces in an advantageous position in counter-attacking the American thrust across the Pacific by their air force."

Fuehrer's Headquarters

November 25

London, Antwerp, and the greater part of Liege were subjected to intensified fire from our long-range weapons day and night yesterday.

The defense battle at Aachen is near its climax. The Americans, in order to make up for their heavy losses yesterday in the area between Geilenkirchen and Eschweiler brought up fresh forces to the front line and attempted to improve their initial positions by continuing the attacks but our divisions dispersed by concentric artillery fire enemy tank concentrations and threw the enemy back in counter-thrusts.

In the forest near Huertgen, most of the American attacks fizzled out in heavy fighting in dense woods. Our fighting groups in the Metz area continued their resistance in the old forts while north and northeast of the Bisch forest in eastern Lorraine, numerous enemy attacks were frustrated. Our counter-attacking tanks north of Saarburg, cut into the enemy flank from the north and in the city in in the out-skirts of Strassburg, our forces are defending themselves in old fortresses and fortified positions. Lively fighting has developed in the central Vosges for the ridge of the mountains.

Our troops in Upper Alsace liberated most parts of the Hart forest and are advancing on a wide front toward the west and southwest while north of Belfort strong enemy pressure is continuing on the Alsacian border. Enemy relief attacks against our barrier positions northeast of Delle and the attempts of the surrounded enemy to break out were frustrated. At the Burgundy Gate, 98 enemy tanks were destroyed since November 16, according to available reports.

In the Etruscan Apennines, American formations made unsuccessful attacks on our mountain positions. Off Veroate between Faenza and Forli, our troops also yesterday after heavy fighting, lasting the whole day, foiled attempts made by British divisions with a huge array of material to break through.

In South Hungary, the Soviets with strong forces again attempted to break through the bridgehead at Apatin and Batina but the enemy after having made some little headway was soon checked by our counter-attacks. In central Hungary, there was embittered fighting immediately south of Budapest. At the focal points of the defensive battle, renewed strong attacks in the area of Hatvan and on both sides of Miskolc remained unsuccessful. Northwest of Ungvar and along the Dukla Road, local Soviet attacks collapsed in front of our positions.

In the second defensive battle in Kurland, our formations defending themselves against the onslaught of eight Soviet armies, achieved full success. Although the enemy broke through our line after intensive artillery fire. They were, however, repelled partly in counter-attack and insignificant dents achieved by the enemy were ironed out.

The fighting at Swerbe Peninsula has come to an end for our garrison which had been forced back into the southern part of the peninsula was yesterday transported to the mainland by formations of our navy and by special engineering units. Superior Soviet forces continued their attacks while our troops were transported to the mainland.

Enemy planes last night scattered bombs on various parts of German territory.

BRITISH IN NORTH BURMA DEALT COUNTER-BLOWS

36th Division Is Compelled to Retreat After Line Severed Near Mawlu

Domei

RANGOON, November 25.—The 36th Division of the British-Indian Army has been dealt a heavy blow by Japanese Units in a counter-attack effected in the area south of Mawlu in North Burma.

According to a London broadcast of November 22, the 36th Division, in a state of utter confusion after its position was cut asunder, had to fall back for some distance in the face of the fierce Japanese attack.

Following this broadcast came a report from a correspondent attached to the headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in Southeast Asia which revealed the difficulties under which the 36th Division is fighting.

Also admitting the great disadvantages under which this division is now laboring, a New Delhi broadcast of November 22 declared:

"Counter-attacked by the Japanese who are holding a strong position in the neighborhood of Pinwe Station, 13 kilometers south of Mawlu the 36th Division is encountering great difficulties in conducting its offensive operations."

Nakajima Set for Presidency
Domei

SHANGHAI, November 26.—Chuzaburo Nakajima, former Japanese Consul in Shanghai, has been recommended for presidency of the Japanese Residents' Council in Shanghai following the recent resignation of his predecessor.

NIPPON FORCES ADVANCE TO PAPUHII NEAR HOCHIH

Severe Battle With Enemy 196th Division Guarding Chungking Now Raging

By M. NAKAO and H. YOKOYAMA
Of the Military Press Corps

KWANGSI FRONT, November 25.—Part of the Japanese speed units that occupied Hochih on November 23 engaged enemy guerrilla troops entrenched in a narrow path three kilometers northwest of Hochih and routed them. The Japanese Units also defeated the new 166th Division of Chungking's 93rd Army and advanced to Papuhii, 20 kilometers northwest of Hochih, at 8 a.m. yesterday.

Another Japanese Unit about noon on November 23 encountered the enemy 196th Division of Chungking's 76th Army, which is said to be one of the most treasured and well-equipped units, and a furious battle has been developing there during the past three days.

That the two stubborn defensive enemy lines have been pierced by the Japanese Units show that the Chungking forces are putting up desperate defenses on the borderline in Kweichow Province and the Chungking central military authorities are scheming how to stem the tide of the Japanese advance. The 196th Division is under the direct command of General Hu Tsung-nan and is assigned to the direct defense of Chungking in the northwestern district of Kweichow Province.

Nearing Kweichow Border
By a Member of the Military Press Corps

KWANGSI FRONT, November 25.—Japanese Army Units that are pressing the fleeing main force of the enemy in Fourth War Zone toward the western part of Kwangsi Province along the Hunan-Kweichow Highway tracked down the enemy at Hochih from Hwaiyuan and inflicted heavy damage upon him. Following this, the Japanese Forces, this morning, advanced to a line 20 kilometers from Nantan, and are carrying on a furious battle against the enemy.

It is stated that the vanguard of the Japanese Forces has already advanced to a spot in the neighborhood of 50 kilometers from the Kweichow provincial border. On the other hand, another powerful Japanese Unit is waging a severe battle against the Chungking troops that are putting up a stubborn resistance in the mountainous zones to the northeast and northwest of Shihea which fell into Japanese hands on November 23. It is expected that the Japanese Forces will soon break through the provincial border.

Japanese Position Favorable
Domei

LISBON, November 24.—A new Japanese drive in South China was predicted by a special Reuter correspondent in Chungking who stated that Japanese action thus far has split China into two and that her capture of American air-bases in South China has sharply eliminated the threat from land-based planes while at the same time given the Japanese better opportunity to defend coastal attacks with land-based aircraft.

The Reuter correspondent's report read as follows: "Japan's all-out offensive to crush Chungking has come to a standstill in the hills of northern Kwangsi province where forces under the direction of the new Commander-in-Chief, General Okamura, are regrouping and strengthening their flanks in preparation for a fresh drive.

"Only minor activity has taken place since the Japanese occupied Liuchow on the Kweichow-Kwangsi railway, 350 miles west of Hongkong. Small forces of Japanese have reached a point on the railway northwest of Liuchow.

"The next Japanese move is likely to be on Kweiyang, capital of Kweichow province, or westward to join up with the Japanese garrison on the Indo-China border. The threat to Kunming, China terminal of the Burma road, is not taken seriously at present, but its capture would be a great prize for the Japanese and would nullify the use of the new land supply route being built from India.

"Now that the Japanese driving southwestward from Hengyang and northwestward from Canton have joined forces in the Liuchow area, they have cut China in two and control the supply line virtually from Manchoukuo to Hongkong. Moreover, the capture of several American air-bases in South China has cut down the amount of land-based air support that can be given American landings from the Pacific. At the same time it gives the Japanese better opportunity to defend coastal attacks with land-based aircraft."

Mikolajczk Resigns Post
Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, November 24.—Polish circles in London announced today that Premier Stanislav Mikolajczk of the exile Polish Government has resigned, and that he will be succeeded by Deputy Premier Jan Kwapinski, who has been entrusted by President Lachkievitch to form a new Cabinet, according to a London dispatch.

AUTONOMY GIVEN SARDINIA

Decided by Bonomi to Facilitate Reconstruction Project

Domei

ZURICH, November 24.—Autonomy was granted to Sardinia by the Bonomi Government for the purpose of enabling the Italian High Commissioner to solve the problems of reconstruction without outside help, according to a report by the Basler Nachrichten from Rome. Sardinia will be governed by a consultative body selected from agriculture, industry and commerce, labor and the Democratic Party, it is reported.

The Italian High Commissioner accompanied by the Sardinian political and economic delegation had several conferences in the past few days with Premier Ivanoe Bonomi as well as other Italian and anti-Axis authorities, at which the reconstruction plan was examined and approved by the Bonomi Government and accepted by all circles concerned, the dispatch further revealed.

The report describes the situation in Sardinia as "extremely difficult" and speaks of the "Sardinian separatist movement," which, however, must not be compared with the Sicilian separatist movement.

WEDEMEYER STRESSES LAND BATTLE IN CHINA

Avers Japan Cannot Be Beaten By Island Hopping Strategy In Interview

Domei

LISBON, November 25.—Emphasizing that the decisive battle with Japan will be fought on the Chinese continent, Major-General Albert Wedemeyer, Commander of the United States Army Forces in China asserted anti-Axis forces, including United States ground units will be exploited from all available quarters for that battle, at his press conference last week, according to a Chungking report.

"The return of Field Marshal Hata to Tokyo will not weaken the strength of the Japanese forces in China, and General Okamura, his successor, is also an able man and knows China well," Major-General Wedemeyer said. "This new camp may again stimulate the operation of the Japanese forces. But there is no indication that the Japanese forces have concentrated a sufficient strength necessary for a future offensive.

"I have proposed to Chiang Kai-shek plans necessitated for the reorganization and redistribution of special units to meet the threat of the Japanese forces. This proposal was approved and is now being put into effect. I have already had two most satisfactory conferences with General Chen Cheng, the new War Minister, and I have received a very good impression of him."

In reply to a question whether the land forces of the United States would be used in China, Major-General Wedemeyer answered as follows:

"Our future plan is to use all troops assembled from all possible quarters. After the conclusion of the European war, I am fully prepared to report to Chief of State General Marshall regarding the plan for most effectively using the entire strength of the anti-Axis nations. For our decisive object, it is possible to use special troops and supplies.

"I do not think that Japan can be beaten by the stepping stone strategy. In my opinion, Japan has followed the continental strategy in preparation for the final decisive stage of the present war. For us to meet the Japanese forces and to operate our air units, a large army force is necessary as well as a sea transportation route to China for supplying necessary materials. Admiral Nimitz also expressed recently a view that with the Japanese forces we must after all fight on the Asiatic continent."

RIOT RAGES IN BRUSSELS

Many Injured When Police and Pierlot's Opponents Clash

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 25.—First Belgian blood was shed today since the country's liberation when the Brussels police forces and demonstrators clashed in front of the capital's government buildings, reports the special Reuter correspondent, Denis Martin, from Brussels today.

"The demonstration was held in protest against the order by Premier Hubert Pierlot disbanding the underground or resistance forces," he continued in his report. "About 20 shots were exchanged by the policemen and the demonstrators. The latter also threw hand grenades and a number of injured people were seen removed by an ambulance."

"The demonstration was organized under the leadership of the country's main underground group 'Front Definderendance'. Cries of 'Pierlot to the Gallows' were uttered by the crowd when the demonstration burst into the prohibited quarters—neutral zone—around the government buildings."

It is said that Pierlot, fearing that the situation may worsen, will call an emergency Cabinet meeting tomorrow to consider counter-measures.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IS GROWING IN FRANCE

De Gaulle Regime Is Forced To Give Way to Demands Of Reds

France under the de Gaullist regime has been delivered absolutely into the hands of America and Britain, a fate which befalls all countries who join the camp of these two Powers, states a recent Madrid dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi in describing the appalling state of affairs in France today.

America and Britain are intent on exploiting the French people in order to promote their own ends, which is to aggrandize themselves at the expense of others. The French people are going hungry while the stocks in France of foodstuffs and other common necessities have either been appropriated by the American and British forces who have come into France, or are being dealt in by war profiteers who are asking prices beyond the reach of the majority of the French people.

On the other hand, the French people are under a growing menace from the Communists who are endeavoring to put themselves in a position where they can dominate the de Gaullist regime. They already have a representation in the regime in order to promote their aim of bolshevizing France.

The Yomiuri-Hochi dispatch reads: "Political wrangles and hunger are the main features of the France of today. Time alone will show whether this is a passing phase which France must pass through before there can be a return to the old life of pre-war days, or whether it represents the final stage of France where she can see no light of hope.

Last Stages of Exhaustion

"General Charles de Gaulle had the air of a would-be rescuer when he entered Paris in the wake of the American and British forces. The France he saw while he was in Paris was a France, uneasy, hungry, and in the last stages of exhaustion. But he saw one thing which reminded him of France before the war when everything was smooth-sailing.

"It was political warfare. De Gaulle found the politicians of his country wrangling interminably in the same way as before France got involved in the war. There were still a host of political parties in dispute. There were the Rightists, the Leftists, the Communists, the pro-American group and the pro-British party.

"The dream of de Gaulle was to reconstruct the French Republic on the American model. But both America and Britain represented the de Gaullist regime which was set up in France after the anti-Axis occupation of Paris as a provisional government.

"The implication of this American and British act was that the true Government of France and its head were to be determined by the French people at a National Assembly to be called at some future time. It was with considerable difficulty that de Gaulle organized his Cabinet.

"The leaders of the political groups, of which there are quite a number in France, wished to be admitted into the new Cabinet. In view of the limited size of the Cabinet, it was impossible for de Gaulle to satisfy all the demands. He had to reconstruct his Cabinet twice before he was able to get it in the present form, which is a coalition Cabinet in which the Communist Party is represented by two members.

"The character of the de Gaullist regime is the character of a French people who have ceased to enjoy any political autonomy. The Communist Party which had become increasingly conscious of its power was not to be satisfied with the representation given it in the Cabinet. The more radical elements in the Party threatened to repudiate the regime unless more of their members were admitted into the Cabinet.

"What is the significance of the return to France of the Chief Secretary of the French Communist Party from the exile into which he had gone after he was sentenced to death by the French courts, and of the fact that he was given a rousing ovation by the French people as though he had been a national hero?

Reds Make Demands

"The Communist Party also demanded the conversion of the Maquis and the FFI, an organization concerned with promoting anti-German activities, into regular armies. It based this demand on the ground that it was the Maquis and the FFI, with tens of thousands of Communists among them which, by cooperating with the American and British invasion forces, had made possible their successful invasion of France. It held that these organizations should form the nucleus of the army which de Gaulle would organize and which would be under his command.

"De Gaulle is reluctant to provide arms to the Maquis and the FFI because he fears that these organizations may develop into a Communist army. Day by day there is an increase in the influence of the Left Wing of the Communist Party among the French populace. In the street demonstration held by the Communist Party in Paris on October 8, more than 150,000 citizens were reported to have participated. This number far exceeded the crowd which took part in the biggest of the demonstrations held under the joint auspices of all the Leftist groups in France in the days when the Popular Front movement was making headway in France.

"De Gaulle is doing everything possible to appease the Leftist parties. The declaration of a campaign against Marshal Henri Philippe Petain by General Koenig, de Gaulle's righthand man, was intended to put the de Gaullist regime in good standing with the Communists and the Leftist groups.

"But this was not all that was done by the de Gaullist regime in order to appease its Communist and Leftist critics. The regime is contemplating placing all factories, banks and insurance businesses in France under Government management. There is also talk of holding in February of next year a national election in which all French men and women domiciled in France will participate, the first French national election in which women will be allowed to cast votes.

"One wonders how America and Britain, who have come into France with the declared intention of 'saving' that country, will regard the fact that in place of the tri-color French national flag, red flags are flapping in the autumn breeze all over France.

"A point to be specially noted here is that these political wrangles are going on while the majority of the people in France go hungry. With the exception of two railway lines, one linking Paris and Orleans and the other Orleans and Lyons, which are reported to have been opened recently to the public, all communication facilities in France remain in their shattered condition.

Shortage of Labor

"The condition of France today is certainly not enviable, where countless houses and factories lie in ruins, where the owners of farms have lost more than half their livestock, and where there is a severe shortage of labor due to the fact that as many as 2,500,000 French laborers have been removed to Germany.

"Even on the authority of the de Gaullist regime, there is in France today a population placed variously at between 4,000,000 and 6,000,000 which needs to be housed.

"'Give us food first of all,' is the cry of 90 per cent of the French people today.

"At the time de Gaulle appeared in France with the air of a man holding the secret to the saving of France, a portion of the French populace worked themselves into the belief that the American and British forces advancing into France were the last hope of their country. De Gaulle himself was simple enough to believe that the American and British forces which had landed on the continent would vanquish Germany by the middle of October at the latest and talked of the ease with which France could be rebuilt.

"But he was not to have his way. The prolongation of the war against Germany involves a question of life or death to France. France is in need of aid in the form of foodstuffs. Has America and Britain, who talked bombastically of saving France, done much toward helping the de Gaullist regime solve this most urgent question of feeding the population under its jurisdiction? The London Times estimated the foodstuffs which the anti-Axis forces had placed at the disposal of France by September 17 to amount to 11,400 tons. This is like sprinkling water on thirsty soil.

"America and Britain, who came into France as would-be saviors, are finding themselves in a position where they have to make use of France in order to extend their fighting power. To do anything about 'saving' France is out of the question for them. No wonder that as far as economy is concerned, France is today far worse off than at the time it was under German occupation.

No Signs of Revival

"Exaggerated accounts of the pace with which reconstruction is proceeding in Paris are appearing in the British newspapers where one frequently comes across words like 'Paris has risen again.' There are no signs of revival about Paris. As Rene Pleven, Colonies Minister of the de Gaullist regime said, France is suffering from an extremely severe shortage of foodstuffs and coal.

"It is common knowledge among people who know anything about the France of today that foodstuffs and all commodities of common necessity in France have either been appropriated by the American and British or are being dealt in by profiteers. De Gaulle has been appealing to the people of France to refrain from all political wrangles and to love their country. But few listen to him. Food is the preoccupation of the French people at the present time.

"The famishing French populace are also under another menace. They stand in fear of terrorists who are at work everywhere. There is no doubt that France is in a phase of a reign of terror. Politicians whose leanings toward Germany have been suspected are preyed upon by the terrorists and executions and assassinations of such men are of daily occurrence.

"The tentacles of these terrorists have lately been extended to ordinary French people. There are arrests of men of prominence in the cultural world of France, to the scandal of all who have any understanding of French culture, on the grounds that they are pro-German in sympathy. Among these unfortunate men is Georges Claudel, a scholar of worldwide fame who is facing a charge of having cooperated with the Germans. In order to justify their meting out to him the sort of punishment they have in mind, the authorities of the de Gaullist regime are spreading reports that he is the inventor of the flying bomb which has caused so much havoc in Britain.

"Another victim is Claude Farrel, writer, who is noted for his friendly feelings toward Japan. Company presidents and directors also have fallen into the hands of the terrorists. There are also many French army officers who are prisoners in the hands of the terrorists. General Maxime Weygand, who was among the first to receive the hostile attention of the terrorists, has not been heard from for some time and it is feared by friends that he is dead."

RESIGNATION OF PREMIER OF CANADA IS DEMANDED

King's Insistence of Ending Voluntary Military System Overseas Severely Attacked

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, November 25.—A strong demand that Canadian Prime Minister William Mackenzie King resign his post due to his policy of ending voluntary military services overseas was voiced last tonight by the French speaking province of Quebec, which is traditionally against any form of conscription, according to a Ottawa dispatch.

As a result, King's position is firmly threatened from all sides and it appears that he may be voted from office when the general election results.

Shortly after King announced that total conscription will be approved making 15,000 drafted men available for overseas duty only if volunteers fail to fill the quota, two Quebec members of Parliament and one Cabinet Minister, Charles G. Power, Air Minister, resigned. The Prime Minister said that he will defend his stand in Parliament today and call for a debate on Monday.

Demonstration in Canada
Domei

LISBON, November 24.—The action of William L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, in promulgating yesterday the emergency decree ordering the dispatch overseas of a portion of the Canadian Defense Army raised by conscription is evoking considerable opposition throughout Canada.

The measure is resented above all by the Liberal Party upon whose support the King Government is based, and many of these Government supporters are outspoken in criticism of the whole policy underlying the step.

The attitude of the inhabitants of Quebec Province whose population includes a large number of people of French descent toward the measure is one of exceptional firmness.

The Liberal members of the Canadian House of Commons from Quebec Province, according to a Reuter dispatch, held an emergency meeting today and at least half of those who had been present at the meeting expressed their determination to withdraw their assistance from the Government.

The dispatch further said that in Quebec tonight more than 700 citizens paraded the streets, using in the demonstration the slogan "Abolish military conscription!"

All reports out of Canada indicate that the King Cabinet is in a rapidly growing crisis.

Harriman in London
Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 25.—W. Averill Harriman, U.S. Ambassador to Moscow, is conferring with the British and American diplomats in London on his arrival there from the United States en route to Moscow, according to a London dispatch. It is believed that he is playing a major role in arranging the details of the next Churchill-Roosevelt-Stalin meeting, according to the same dispatch.

U.S. Congress Adjourning

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 25.—The U.S. Congress now intends to adjourn by December 10 but it will have to move fast to meet that deadline, according to a Washington report. Some of the congressional quarters now are concerned over the problem of keeping prices in line with income for that will be discussed by the new Congress which meets in January, which may be able to reduce the prices of many food items. Administration leaders are laying the ground for a drive to obtain a more favorable congressional attitude on food subsidy and, the Government hopes that these subsidies will keep farm income up and retail prices down.

BONOMI QUITS CONFERENCE

Caused by Rift Among 6 Different Parties of Government

Domei

LISBON, November 25.—Premier Ivanoe Bonomi of the puppet Italian regime walked out of a conference of all party leaders which he called in Rome this evening, according to a Rome dispatch. It is understood that a rift between the Right Wing and the Left Wing members of the Bonomi Cabinet was sharply widened during the conference, the Communist and the Socialist demands being vehemently opposed by the Liberals and the Catholics.

Sir Noel Charles, British Ambassador to Rome, the dispatch said, later visited the Premier's office and requested to be kept in touch with the developments of Bonomi's efforts for the survival of the six-party government which enjoys the approval of the occupying Powers.

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NIPP[illegible]FIGHTERS SMASH 2 [illegible] AIR BASES

Bura[illegible] and Tacloban Fields Blow Up Together With A.A. Batteries in Leyte

By M. NAGAI
of the Military Press Corps

PHILIPPINE FRONT BASE, November 26.—Japanese Fighter Units [illegible] night of November 24, advancing to the sky over Leyte Island [illegible] attacked the north airfield of Burauen in defiance of furious enemy anti-aircraft fire. By repeated bombing and machine-gunning the Japanese fighters set ablaze the eastern end of the runways and the enemy barracks zone.

Following this raid, the Japanese planes swooped over the Tacloban airfield and smashed the enemy anti-aircraft batteries. Later, the Japanese fighters also surprise-attacked and blew up an enemy air base as well as the enemy position. All the Japanese planes returned safely to their base.

Enemy at Dagami Suffer

Domei

BASE AT PHILIPPINE FRONT, November 25.—The enemy's 96th and Seventh Divisions, since landing in the vicinity of Dagami, have suffered heavy losses from the continuous Japanese thrusts into their positions. In fact, the enemy fire directed toward the Japanese bases have now greatly diminished, and at each attempted counter-attack the enemy is being pushed back with further losses.

U.S. forces entrenched in the highlands west of Dagami have attempted infiltration operations with small units at several places, and cutting across the elevated terrain, are trying to advance westward.

Tank-Blasting Unit Active

Domei

BASE ON THE PHILIPPINE FRONT, November 25.—Death defying special ground attack corps have been organized to blast enemy tanks, which have been brought into frantic use by the enemy to counteract the Japanese closing-in attacks on Leyte and these special tank attack corps are scoring brilliant results comparable to those achieved by the special attack air corps.

The heroes of these special corps, carrying under their arms a special explosive device of several kilogram weight, lie in ambush in a hollow ground waiting for the roaring enemy tanks to reach a suitable proximity. Then, at the right moment, the men light the fuses and fling the explosives with swift, deft motion at the tanks' vulnerable spot. Enemy soldiers hidden behind the tanks are thus exposed and taken by surprise. Yelling and crying, they are cut down and bayoneted left and right. It is not unusual to see enemy soldiers raising their arms in surrender when the grim conflict and confusion has somewhat abated.

Leyte Struggle Intensified

Domei

PHILIPPINE FRONT BASE, November 25.—Every day the war between Japan and America is intensifying, particularly in the Philippine area with Leyte Island as the center, the Asahi recently reported.

Another two American divisions have been landed on Leyte Island bringing the total strength of the enemy to seven divisions. On the other hand, more and more crack units are being rushed by Japan to Leyte Island. There is every indication that the biggest battle between Japan and America since the outbreak of hostilities is about to be fought on Leyte Island.

In waters around the Philippines, the enemy has managed to organize a task force built around the remainder of his fleet which had been shattered by the Japanese Navy. This task force is being repeatedly attacked by the Wild Eagles attached to the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps.

Will Decide War Issue

It will be recalled that some time ago Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso said that the outcome of the battle going on round the Philippines would decide the issue of the whole war for all practical purposes. The battle of the Philippines is one which in truth will decide the fate of Japan.

The focal point of the Philippine war is on Leyte Island. The outcome of the fight which is proceeding on the island is being watched most closely by all as it will enable one to form an idea as to the future course of the whole war.

The aim of the enemy is to dominate the land quickly and to establish a powerful air base somewhere in the central part of the Philippines. If he can secure such a base, the air force of more than 1,000 planes under General Douglas MacArthur in New Guinea could advance into the islands and unite with the air units of the American task force for an attempt to gain mastery of the air over the whole of the Philippines and thereby to influence the course of the whole war situation favorably to himself.

The enemy wants to realize his invasion plan against the Philippines by three steps. In the first place, he will seek to dominate Leyte Island and gain control of the air in the entire Philippine area. Secondly, with the support of his air force he will try to get more troops and more war materials into the islands. Thirdly, he will order his land forces to advance further in the islands.

Already, on Leyte Island, the war is showing the three phases mentioned above. That is to say, Japan and America are struggling for mastery of the air over the island. They are obstructing each other's supply lines. Their land forces are meeting in a fight which is growing hourly more violent.

Repairing Airfields

As he has gained ground on Leyte Island, the enemy has been repairing the airfields he has acquired or he has been constructing new ones. He is making use of the Tacloban, Burauen, San Pablo and Dulag airfields, and already an air force mainly composed of P-38's has been moved to the island from New Guinea.

At the Tacloban airfield, fighters and bombers, totaling nearly 200, had been concentrated on November 2. Of these planes more than 100 were set on fire by Japanese airmen when they attacked the airfield. The air strength of the enemy has since been reinforced, and it seems that today he commands as many planes as he did before the Wild Eagles launched their attacks.

The enemy also has the support of land-based planes. He is getting large bombers like B-24's to operate from Wiak, Noemfor and Mar, on the western coast of New Guinea, via Morotai Island.

Against the north Philippines, the enemy is using ship-based bombers, and against the central and southern Philippines land-based planes are being employed.

The enemy's task force by its nature cannot remain at sea at all times. Thus, the cooperation of ship-based planes belonging to it with the land-based planes is not sustained. The enemy has at his command about 200 land-based planes, and when ship-based planes are cooperating with him he can count on a total of from 400 to 500 planes, a fact which was demonstrated in the attacks he made on the Philippines on Novembr 13 and 14.

It is the intention of the Wild Eagles to smash the enemy's plans to establish air bases and concentrate land-based planes. They intend to attain their aim by effecting repeated violent attacks on the Tacloban, Dulag and San Pablo airfields. The Wild Eagles are also paying close attention to the enemy's task force in the waters round the Philippines. As is well known, they make a point of contacting the task force and sinking and damaging the warships by hurling themselves and their planes against them, thereby reducing the enemy's sea power.

Raid Enemy Airfields

The land bases which are supporting the task force do not escape the attacks of the Wild Eagles. As is known, the Japanese frequently go out to attack the enemy airfields and they have already reduced to a considerable extent the enemy's land-based air force.

As things stand today, there is a balance between the air strength of Japan and that of the enemy who is intent on realizing his ambition to take back the Philippines.

The enemy announced on November 13 that he had landd 500,000 tons of munitions and 30,000 troops on Leyte within three weeks from the time the army under the direction of MacArthur effected a landing on the island. The enemy is fully occupied with the problems of increasing the strength he maintains on Leyte and supplying the force he already has on the island, but Japan also is seeing that the force it will use against the enemy is sufficiently strong, besides being adequately supplied, because the outcome of this struggle will decide the battle on Leyte.

The enemy's task force, when it attacked in waters east of the Philippines recently used ship-based planes against the port and harbor facilities in Manila and its vicinity. It was clear that his purpose was to obstruct our efforts to send reinforcements to Leyte. The enemy, who is anxious to gain mastery of the air, is striving to intercept our communication lines as a step toward the attainment of his ultimate objective.

For our side, we are doing everything in our power to cut off the enemy on Leyte Island from his supply bases. The Wild Eagles of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps are dividing their attention between destroying the enemy's task force and intercepting his line of communication. They have already inflicted a tremendous amount of damage on the enemy's fleet of transports. There is no doubt that they are a very serious menace to the enemy. But we have yet to bring this war of supply to its end.

The enemy has landed two additional divisions on Leyte. There are from 50 to 60 transports, about 10 battleships or cruisers, and several destroyers lying at anchor in Leyte Gulf. Moreover, the enemy is concentrating his efforts on getting war materials into the island.

The land force which the enemy maintains on Leyte, reaches seven divisions, as has been stated. Since he landed additional troops on the island, the enemy, in his reliance on superior strength, has been endeavoring to extend his positions and an enemy force has advanced into Samal.

Continues Heroic Fight

On the other hand a Japanese Unit, while securing possession of Burauen, Yalo and the high-lying ground west of Carigara, is watching for an opportunity to open a big counter-attack. Another Japanese Unit, on Mount Katmon, continues to fight heroically against the enemy who has surrounded it.

As for the enemy's 24th division, its main force has advanced to the neighborhood of Managasnas, only to be enveloped by a Japanese Unit which is attacking it violently.

But the enemy has superior tanks and heavy guns, and is taking steps to get reinforcements and additional war materials. So there is little justification in taking a optimistic view of the situation.

The commander of one of the enemy's divisions on Leyte Island said:

"A large unit of the Japanese Army seems to be at this front. The Americans must make up their minds to fight a hard battle."

The general war situation around Leyte Island is as has been stated. The thing to be specially noted here is that America, the enemy, [illegible] on a vigorous conduct of [illegible] although it may involve [illegible] sacrifices, and the war situation around the island becomes daily more important. If we should allow the enemy to establish a powerful air base on the island, he would be at a great advantage in future air operations. From our point of view we would be at a great disadvantage, since the strategic line between Japan and the Southern Regions would be constantly threatened.

On the other hand, if we crush the enemy's land forces on the land, it will be a heavy blow to him, as that will mean the end of the main force of General MacArthur's army. His whole plan for operations against the Philippines will be upset while there will be far-reaching effects on the military and political affairs in America and other countries. The battles on Leyte Island is a struggle on which both Japan and the enemy are staking everything. It is an opportunity for us to destroy the enemy's land forces in the Pacific War Zone.

SWISS AGRICULTURE IS GEARED FOR WAR

Cattle Breeding Activities Decreased—Stress Is Laid on Boosting Cereal Output

Switzerland's economic fate is contingent to the poorness of her soil. One-quarter of her territory is forest-land, another quarter is barren; on the other hand, half of the arable land of the country is under pasture and only one-quarter at the most is suitable for intensive agriculture, says the April-May 1944 issue of the magazine, Swiss Industry and Trade, which was recently received by mail by the Nippon Times.

Except for building materials, stone and timber, and the electric power (or "white coal" as the Swiss call it) produced by hydraulic plants, Switzerland's soil and sub-soil offer little or no resources, and not one of those natural commodities such as petrol, iron, copper, etc., which form the basis of economic prosperity.

Seeing that Dame Nature has distributed her wealth so grudgingly, Switzerland—to a greater extent than other countries—is compelled to maintain her foreign trade exchanges. As this necessity is conditioned by the immutable nature of the soil itself, Switzerland's need for foreign trade remains constant. Under these circumstances, the Swiss exert considerable efforts and accept great sacrifices to maintain their foreign trade at as high a level as possible, despite unfavorable events and the difficulties inherent in this country's geographical position.

Imports Decrease

On comparing Switzerland's foreign trade returns for the first quarter of 1944, and those of the corresponding period in 1943, it is found that imports show a slight falling-off in volume (less than 17,000 tons) and a heavy fall in value (fr. 10,000,000). During the same period, exports declined less heavily in percentage value and increased fairly considerably in volume. The variations in quantities and values from one year to another are primarily due to important modifications which have taken place in the class of goods handled, namely—in the case of exports—a change-over to heavy products.

During the first three months of 1944, the surplus of imports amounted to 23,900,000 francs in value, whereas for the same period in 1943, there was an excess of 100,700,000 francs. This year's trade deficit is, therefore, the lowest registered during the spring quarter for decades.

As compared with prewar years, Swiss imports have diminished by 40 per cent, and exports by 50 per cent. The constant decrease in the volume of her foreign trade is compelling Switzerland to seek to become as self-supporting as possible as regards essential commodities, although such a policy is inconsistent with her true economic structure.

Switzerland's customs receipts which, in 1912, represented 85 per cent of the Confederation's revenue, have lost ground during the last few years, owing to international events, and they now represent only 20 per cent of the inland revenue. In the quarter under review, the natural consequence of the downward trend of importations has been a still further decline in customs revenue. In March 1914, customs receipts amounted to 8,600,000 francs, namely 6,100,000 less than in March 1943. For the first quarter of the present year, Swiss customs receipts totaled 25,000,000 francs, as against 39,100,000 for the same period last year. A decrease of 14,100,000 francs has therefore been registered for 1944.

Seeing that consignments from foreign countries are decreasing, and in order to be prepared for the worst, Switzerland has had to adapt her national economic life to present circumstances. Up to 1939, agriculture in this country was directed chiefly toward the breeding of cattle and the manufacture of dairy produce; nevertheless, present conditions have necessitated a reduction in the activities in the field of cattle and simultaneously, a considerable increase in potato, cereal and vegetable crops. The carrying out of this scheme, called the "Wahlen Plan", after its promoter, has brought about a heavy decrease in the production and consumption of meat, milk, butter and cheese; the monthly rations of these commodities meted out by the War Economy Department tend to grow smaller and smaller, all the more so just now as, at the end of the winter season, fodder supplies are scarce, owing to the drought which prevailed last summer. On the whole, however, national food supplies have been secured thanks to the extension of agriculture.

Swiss industrial activity remained stable during the first quarter of the present year. With the return of fine weather, and owing to the fact that in agriculture and the building trades there has been a great demand for labor, conditions on the labor market were again satisfactory at the end of March. At that period 8,000 unemployed were registered, a figure higher than last year's, but lower than those shown for prewar years.

The Swiss Government is conscious of the fact that conditions may change rapidly owing to the slowing down of raw material imports, new difficulties which may arise to hamper the export trade, and so on. Therefore, in order to be ready to meet such a contingency, the Government has prepared a vast public work scheme, so that the country will not be at a loss should the situation change suddenly for the worse.

Measures adopted to counteract the housing shortage have influenced the building trades. The number of dwelling premises built in the towns, and the number of licences to build granted by the authorities, have steadily increased since 1940. The figures registered for the years 1928-1934 have not yet been attained by half, however.

Problem of Wages

The problem of wages is a natural consequence of the rise in the general price structure which was very abrupt at the outbreak of war, although the situation has tended to become more stable of late. Wages have been sufficiently adapted to the higher cost of living to prevent any serious conflict arising. At the end of March 1944, the official wholesale price index stood at 222.9 and the cost of living index at 150.4 as compared with the last prewar month, namely August 1939, taken at 100. The foodstuff index stood at 214.4, heating and lighting at 156.3 clothing at 244.8 and rents at 174.

The Swiss hotel trade, now deprived of the foreign tourist traffic, is entirely dependent on home visitors. Although the returns shown by this industry are not unfavorable, they are not, however, sufficient to compensate the heavy decline in the number of foreign visitors. On the whole, therefore, the Swiss hotel industry has many difficulties to face. The fine weather which prevailed during the first three months of the year helped to promote a certain activity as regards home travel.

This in itself proved profitable to the Swiss Federal Railways which had to cope with an increase in both passenger and goods traffic during March as compared with the preceding month.

From January to March, the overplus of working expenses employed to cover capital expenses and redemption of loans, fell by 8,000,000 francs as compared with the same period last year, owing to the constant rise in running expenses. Despite the raw material shortage, both the Swiss Federal Railways and private railway companies are doing their utmost to modernize their rolling stock. They have recently put new light-weight passenger cars in circulation on express trains, and have placed an important order for other ultra-modern cars to be used on international lines.

The Federal Post Office is continuing to show brilliant financial returns. Gross profits total 25,500,000 francs and exceed last year's figures by 5,400,000. The tourist industry also shows improvement.

The Federal Council has just transmitted its customary message to the Federal Assembly concerning the 1943 Budget. Revenue and expenditure for normal administration purposes are reckoned in the administrative—or ordinary—budget, as they were before 1940. A further budget, called the emergency budget, covers the Government's expenditure for national defense, wartime public economy and the measures adopted to safeguard the country and Swiss neutrality, together with expenditure resulting from schemes to secure work for the unemployed and from the services required to cope with the control of new sources of revenue created since 1939 in view of covering this emergency expenditure. These sources of revenue are: the emergency tax, the war profits tax, the national defense sacrifice capital levy and tax, the turnover (or purchase) tax, the luxury tax and the compensation tax.

The returns referred to in the Government's message, close with a deficit of 188,750,000,000 francs for the ordinary budget and of 927,800,000 for the emergency budget. The excess of liabilities in the ordinary budget stands at 1,662,600,000 francs, while for the emergency budget it stands at 3,900,000,000 francs. By the end of 1943, mobilization and the strengthening of national defense, wartime economy and other measures adopted by the Federal Council by virtue of its plenary powers, involved a total expenditure of 5,500,000,000 francs. At the same date, however, 1,600,000,000 had already been redeemed. By the end of 1944, wartime taxation will have yielded over 2,000,000,000 francs for the redemption of emergency expenditure, according to Government returns and budgets.

The deficit of the Federal returns amount to 1,117,000 francs, the highest registered up to now. The funded debt of the Confederation has increased by 1,217,000 francs and now amounts to 5,895,000 francs.

Credit and capital loan conditions showed no variation during the first quarter of the present year. The average rates of the 12 Federal Government and Railway stock only fluctuated 0.1 per cent.

The first three months of the present year have been characterized by a marked expansion in the financial obligations (note circulation and bankers' deposits immediately convertible into notes) of the Swiss National Bank; they rose from 4,288,000 francs at the end of 1943 to 4,561,000 by the end of March 1944.

As we have seen, Switzerland's foreign trade balance shows a much lower deficit than usual, and gold and currency reserves increased considerably during the quarter under review; this is probably due to a heavier withdrawal of export dollars by virtue of the recent, and very liberal, agreement concluded between the National Bank and various sections of national industry.

At the end of 1943, gold reserves totalled 4,240,000 francs, and by the end of March they had increased to 4,372,000.

As regards credits granted by the bank of issue, the last quarter was characterized by the reappearance—merely temporary—of Government drafts. Total credits to the State only represent 3 per cent of the note circulation and bankers' deposits, a very low percentage. Although during this period, bills in hand increased from 92,700,000 francs, this was mostly due to discount on compulsory stocks and other special bills relating to war economy.

Advances on securities, which had expanded somewhat toward the end of last year owing to the heavier demand for clear money, again regressed from 18,400,000 to 14,500,000 francs over the January-March period.

The recent Swiss Federal Government Loan—the ninth since the outbreak of war—issued at the end of March, has proved a great success. The Loan, divided into three series totaling 550,000,000 francs, was oversubscribed in the amount of 960,000,000 francs, as against 532,000,000 for the October 1943 Loan and 487,000,000 for the March 1943 Loan. The particularly large number of subscribers to long-term stock is to be considered as a sign of the nation's confidenee. The Government accepted subscriptions in the amount of 945,000,000 francs. The results of this issue which attracted a certain amount of attention abroad, shows that the Swiss nation is determined to do everything in its power to ensure the country's security and independence.

MOBILIZATION OF LABOR IS PUSHED IN GERMANY

Inexperienced Workers Speedily Trained for Jobs in Vital War Plants

A movement to mobilize hitherto unexploited or insufficiently exploited labor is at present being pushed throughout Germany, and both sexes without exception are affected by it, writes the Militaerische Correspondenz aus Deutschland, according to a recent special Berlin dispatch to the Nippon Times. Continuing, the journal states:

In view of the urgency of the hour it is very important that the incorporation of the newly gained labor into war plants should take place as rapidly as possible. Since the people now being employed consist of persons who thus far were unfamiliar with factory work and of whom a small percentage have not done any professional work at all so far, one may be led to believe that these people are inefficient.

In the case of Germany, however, this conclusion is erroneous. Ever since skilled labor became scarce in the Reich, that is since 1936, German industry had to seek a way out, and it found it. In this period an unusually ample treasure of experience in replacing skilled by unskilled workers, and especially men by women was gained.

Employs Special Devices

The individual manufacturing processes were divided up in such a way that part of the work could be done by unskilled workers after but a short period of instruction. By employing special devices and other aids the "inexperienced" very soon put out the same accurate work as skilled workers did. Mistakes are hardly possible in their work.

These experiences are now successfully resorted to in putting the new forces to work. By a rapid and practical method the "new ones" are first examined as to what work they are best suited for. After preliminary selection they are detached to so-called "development-comradeships" in which they get instruction for their various activities. The training places provide for fundamental instruction which leads to training with a view to output, with the aid of which the new workers very soon are able to attain the average output per cpeiata of the factory in question.

It is certain that the excellent results attained so far by the above-mentioned method of training unskilled workers for armament production will repeat themselves with the men and women who are now being newly employed.

The same positive observation applies to the second big mobilization measure now being carried out in Germany, namely the inclusion of home-labor in armament production. In this sphere, too, preliminary work dating back a considerable time now permits of a speedy application of the experiences gained on a broad basis. Numerous manufactures are taken away from factories and allotted to home-work. In this way it is possible to utilize the numerous workers who, for one or the other reason, cannot be employed in factory work.

Armament production jobs which need not be kept secret and can be put out by individual or group labor exist in abundance. The Reich Minister for Armament and War Production has compiled a list of such jobs which may no longer be done in factories, but must be allotted to home-workers.

As example of such manufactures suitable for home-production, the following, which serve the immediate requirements of the forces, may be mentioned. They include inter alia the bending of springs for cartridge clips and the assembling of cherges; the bending and tying of smaller cables, as well as winding coils; the filing and smoothing down of smaller bakelite parts as used in numerous instruments of the armed forces; hand-knitting of camouflage-nets; sewing of powder and calico cartridge bags; the manufacture of collar-bands, steel-helmet covers, hospital-shirts, white coats; the waving of baskets for shells, and so forth.

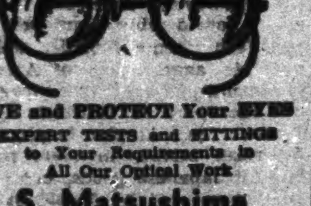
The following example may illustrate what can be achieved in the way of additional armament production by work done at home: In January 1944 establishment of the textile industry as distributor of home-labor, accepted orders for metal parts namely, the sorting out, mounting, and collophonizing of metal parts. For a start, 26 women were employed, and in June 1944, that is after only five months, already 240 women whose working hours totaled 16,000 per week were on the job. Of the women employed, one-fifth were subject to labor service, but due to the lack of factories at their place of domicile found no employment, while four-fifth were not subject to compulsory labor service. Their activity thus means a clean gain in additional labor output.

The foregoing example may be unreservedly regarded as symptomatic of what Germany in the very near future will achieve with her mobilization of new labor. In view of its extent and the thoroughness and rapidity with which it is being carried out it is bound to give once more a strong impetus to German armament production. Simultaneously the newly gained workers free hundreds of thousands of men of the younger classes for the front, whereby the second big aim is guaranteed.

Home Guards Take Office

Domei

MANILA, November 24.—On the occasion of the induction into office of approximately 500 members of the Metropolitan Home Guard, Military Governor Leon G. Guinto yesterday afternoon pointed out that the Home Guard has been organized principally to defend the peaceful citizens' home lives and property against those who violate the laws of the Republic. Further emphasizing the significance of the formation of this organization, he stressed that the members will not be called upon to fight any battle.



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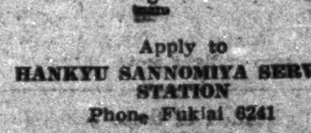

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TOKYO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1944

Ambassador Kurusu's Address

Ambassador Saburo Kurusu's address on the third anniversary of the historic American note of November 26, 1941 will long be remembered as one of the most comprehensive and masterly expositions of the general international situation which the world has ever seen.

First of all Ambassador Kurusu clarified again the circumstances under which the United States precipitated the present war between Japan and herself. At a time when Japan, through Ambassadors Nomura and Kurusu, was making every effort to ease the tension between the two countries so as to prepare the way for a fundamental solution of the problems confronting them, the United States abruptly presented the note of November 26, 1941 which was a virtual ultimatum breaking off the Japanese-American negotiations. Simultaneously with the presenting of the note, the United States Government ordered its military and naval authorities to make ready for the imminent outbreak of war. As Ambassador Kurusu says, therefore, it is not amiss to regard this American note as having marked the beginning of the war.

That, however, is by now an old story. What is significant in Ambassador Kurusu's account is his revelation of the forces behind the American side of the negotiations which were working for the break-up of the negotiations and the precipitation of the war. That such a war faction in the United States, actively abetted by President Roosevelt himself, schemed to drive Japan to the wall and compel her to resort to arms so as to shift on to Japan the responsibility for starting the hostilities which the United States herself desired is proved by the remark of President Roosevelt shortly after the war began, "Now I have placed Japan where I wanted her to be."

The guilt of the United States is further indicated by the way in which the court martial of Admiral Kimmel and General Short for their part in the Pearl Harbor debacle is being continuously postponed. There is no question that the United States Government is afraid that an absolutely impartial court martial would bring to light who is the truly guilty party who started the present war.

But the war guilt of the United States is not confined to the hostilities with Japan alone nor to the ambitions of a few leaders. Its root cause is America's imperialism and insatiable lust for expansion which is a deep-seated force that has grown through progressive stages of development over many years until it now threatens the whole world. The whole trend of American economic development has been in the direction of expansion, from small capital to large capital, from little organizations to big organizations, from division to amalgamation, from competition to monopoly, culminating in the emergence of huge and powerful financial interests controlling the major portion of industry.

Parallel with this economic development there has been the gradually yielding of puritanical and moralistic trends to self-centered imperialism. Consequently America came to seek an outlet for her economic energy in activities in foreign fields as well as in the expansion of armaments at home. Her foreign policy thus became more aggressive than ever until the fundamental cause of the present war arose in the replacement of her time-honored isolationism by the new brazen-faced interventionism of today. Now the abnormal expansion of her war industries has created another problem in the matter of reconverting them to peace industries after the war and restoring normal occupation to the tens of millions of soldiers and war workers. To solve this problem, she finds it more necessary than ever to promote economic expansion abroad in the future.

It is in the light of this background that the United States conceives of East Asia with its undeveloped industries and its one billion consumers as a field for her economic exploitation. It is to have a free hand in this field that the United States thinks she must overthrow Japan at all costs. For only by crushing Japan, her competitor and defender of East Asia, can she convert the entire region into a colony of her own. This imperialism based upon the demands of her capitalism constitutes the motivating force of her war policy.

It is not America alone who harbors these imperialistic designs however. Even the Netherlands, to say nothing of Britain, hopes to profit by exploiting the regions of the Pacific. Thus, as Ambassador Kurusu says, "the wave of aggression which once swept Asia by way of the Indian Ocean is surging back with a fresh and redubled force. And the one billion people of East Asia have risen as one man to fight for self-existence and self-defense. Such is the real nature of the War of Greater East Asia."

Going on to analyze the future plans of the United States and her associates, Ambassador Kurusu pointed out that their Dumbarton Oaks Proposals for a post-war international organization is nothing but a diabolical scheme for perpetuating their monopolistic control over the world. It embodies all the evils of the old League of Nations, which was a failure, together with many other new evils. Whereas a great enterprise like the establishment of a world peace structure is possible only through careful deliberation and absolutely impartial judgment of the foremost statesmen of all nations, the projected organization, even more than the old League, is being framed while the animosities and passions of war are still aflame. Also like the old League, the projected organization, instead of being shaped to promote a just peace, is being framed to enforce the unjust will of the victors over the vaniquished.

And even more than the old League, the new organization is devised to give control to the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union alone, denying the smaller Powers any effective voice in its deliberations and limiting membership to the so-called "peace-loving nations" who are to be so defined as to include only the nations who are content to take orders from the three big Powers. And finally the control of these big Powers is to be enforced by the establishment of machinery for military coercion.

Moreover, most inconsistently, the very while these Powers are devising this projected world organization allegedly to abolish aggression, they are debating about what is to be done among their own number who may come to be declared an "aggressor", and they are acquiring bases and making preparations for the contingency of still another World War.

In the light of such actions on the part of these Powers, as Ambassador Kurusu says, "it is wide of the mark for any one to pronounce Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor and her conquests of Hongkong and Singapore as aggression, and to maintain our national defense preparations to be preparations for war. From the common sense standpoint it is well-nigh unthinkable that a nation whose total national strength is comparatively small should dare undertake aggression against not one but two big Powers at one time." Thus it was the United States and Britain which, by driving Japan to the wall and compelling her to take up the sword, were the real aggressors.

Over against the unprincipled Anglo-American actions and plans, Japan's aim is to achieve first the defense and solidification of East Asia in accordance with the principles of the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration, then to extend the application of these principles to the rest of the world, and thereby to establish a true world peace based upon justice. Not military and political organization, such as the Anglo-American planners advocate, but economic reciprocity and the opening of natural resources throughout the world, cultural interchange and the principle of equality of races, and the abandonment of the idea of subjecting other nations to pressure by force of arms demonstrated by an all-around reduction of armaments, can lead to real world peace.

But America and Britain, inveterate believers in power, cannot be expected to understand the justice of what Japan advocates. Nothing remains but to match force with force, and thus to convince the enemy that the military conquest of Japan is absolutely impossible and that the liberation of East Asia cannot be prevented. As Ambassador Kurusu declared, Americans must be familiar with Patrick Henry's words, "Give me liberty, or give me death!" Japan has one hundred million Patrick Henrys who are fighting for their country's freedom not with words but with heart and soul and body. This is the answer to America's intolerable ambition for world domination.

WOODEN AIRCRAFT

Possess Many Advantages Over Light Metal Planes

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

Just as the mode of war is changed by the improvements in arms, so too are changes made in armaments in the light of the experiences gained in warfare. Recently in various warring countries of the world, the problem of manufacturing wooden aircraft has taken the spotlight in aviation circles. The Soviet Union has her wooden aircraft, the Brittish have their Mosquitoes and the Japanese too have been manufacturing wooden planes which compare favorably with those of other countries.

In Manchoukuo where there is an abundant supply of materials for the construction of wooden craft, the wooden aircraft enterprises have been created with Mukden as their center. White pine, walnut trees and other variety of wood needed in the production of wooden aircraft are practically inexhaustible in Manchoukuo.

In modern wars of attrition, there is no limit to the demand for aircraft. England which was one of the first warring nations to feel the pinch of light metal shortage, therefore, ordered the De Haviland Aircraft Corporation to construct a bi-motored wooden bomber known as the Mosquito. The United States, too, which began the construction of light metal aircraft immediately after the Germans also began to build transport planes out of wood.

Is this return to the construction of wooden aircraft turning back the clock of progress? What are the good points of wooden aircraft? One thing can be said in this connection: The wooden aircraft of today are not like their counterparts of yesterday. The wooden aircraft of today are infinitely superior. They are the product of the scientific technique achieved in the production of synthetic resin. They have opened up a new vista in aircraft designing and production.

The wooden aircraft have their own good points. To be sure, they are not as sturdy as light metal planes. But they are light and relatively durable. Moreover, wooden aircraft have another advantage of being able to minimize vibrations. Accordingly, wooden aircraft are not inferior to planes made out of duralumin. Another advantage in the production of wooden planes is that they are cheaper to make and the materials easier to obtain. Moreover, the process of glueing parts of wooden craft together is far simpler than the process of welding steel parts.

Other good qualities of wood are that it preserves heat, that it does not transmit sound as readily as metal and that it will not transmit electric currents. Metal is a good conductor of heat while wood is not. The approach of wooden planes cannot be detected by radio locators. Moreover, the final advantage which wooden aircraft have over metal planes is that the supply of metals might be exhausted in the end. On the other hand, there is no limit to the supply of wood. Reforestation can be made to keep up the supply of wood needed in the production of wooden aircraft.

Among the various species of wood which are used in the production of aircraft are Japanese cypress, walnut trees, birch, oak, but more recently beech trees, cedar, pine, silver pine and others have also been considered as suitable. In fact, beech trees in the future may become one of the most important materials in the construction of wooden aircraft in view of the fact that beech wood is strong, absorbs moisture readily and is easily joined together by glue.

Thus is wood playing a very important part in the present aircraft industry. Much is expected out of wooden aircraft of the future as their designing and manufacture are easier than in the case of light metal planes and as the process involved in shifting wooden plane construction from experimental construction to real production is far easier than in the case of light metal planes.

THE STIMSON DOCTRINE

Developments Leading to Declaration Viewed—U.S. Obstructive Policy Cause of Current War

By TOSHI GO

Editor's Note: Toshi Go was formerly President of the Nippon Times.

In discussing Japanese-American relations in connection with the War of Greater East Asia, future historians will, no doubt, direct their first attention to the China Affair and the Manchurian Incident as forming the background of the imbroglio. Especially is it very likely that the Manchurian Incident will claim attention as the starting point in the study of American policy toward Japan. At the time of the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, I was in New York, and consequently I was in a position to observe on the spot all sorts of repercussions of the Incident on American opinion. In the present article, I will describe a few episodes in the hope that they may prove of some help to the students of the American problem.

The famous declaration containing what is known as the Stimson Doctrine was issued on January 7, 1932. At the time the Manchurian Incident broke out, the view was fairly widely held in America that it was wrong to put the whole blame on Japan because the Chinese authorities, that is, the Manchurian leaders under the regime of the Changs, Chang Tso-lin and his son, Chang Hsueh-liang, could not escape a large share of responsibility for precipitating the conflict. From this point of view, there was an inclination to admit Japan's action as justifiable under the circumstances, though her manner of acting was regarded as crude. The policy of procrastination wantonly adopted by the Manchurian authorities, on account of which no fewer than three hundred issues were left unsettled between Japan and Manchuria, their policy of shutting out the South Manchuria Railway by constructing a parallel line, and the South Manchuria Railway's great contribution toward developing the resources of Manchuria were among the factors which caused the American thinking public to take a sympathetic view of Japan's position. American commercial and industrial interests also favored Japanese activities in Manchuria from their utilitarian point of view. They thought that if Japan was left free to develop the resources of Manchuria by the application of her superior technical skill, the conditions of living among the Manchurian people would be improved and that would redound to the improvement of America's East Asiatic trade. This point of view prevalent among the American bankers and manufacturers at first exerted a restraining influence on the American Government, the authorities of the State Department especially, whose traditional policy is to check the growth of Japanese influence.

Attitude Changes

China's appeal to the League of Nations, accompanied by her intensive anti-Japanese propaganda, however, gradually influenced American opinion in China's favor. The small countries in Europe were the first to take up the Chinese cause from motives of furthering their own interests, and they did much to stir up world opinion. This affected the American zealots of the League among whom were many intellectuals, and under the stimulus of the encouragement given by these elements the American Government reverted to the policy of restraining Japan. In the frequent interviews that ensued between Katsuji Debuchi, the Japanese Ambassador, and Henry L. Stimson, the American Secretary of State, the Japanese Ambassador did his best to reach an understanding with the American Secretary of State, and it seemed that his efforts were at one time largely successful. As the trouble spread to Shanghai and the occupation of Chinchou, Chang Hsueh-liang's last base in Manchuria, by the Japanese was reported imminent, however, American opinion grew considerably hardened, and the Washington authorities, welcoming this aggravation of American sentiment, proceeded to devise rigurous measures of restraint against Japan. The first plan suggested by American private interests was to boycott Japanese goods, but it was discountenanced by President Herbert Hoover on the ground that boycotting constituted a warlike action.

On the afternoon of January 5, 1932, I had a visit from an American friend, who was then in charge of the Oriental problem in the Inquiry Section of the Foreign Affairs Association. The object of his visit was to ask me for information about the South Manchuria Railway regarding which he was going to write an article. After furnishing him with the information he desired, I asked him about his view of the situation. In reply, he blurted out that Japan would lose all unless she kept within reasonable limits. To my further inquiry if America intended to start war with Japan, he promptly replied in the negative. I pointed out to him that as Japan was doing what was right, no amount of restraint from a third party could deter her from the course she was following, and then I demanded what means short of war America could possibly conceive for restraining Japan. On his insisting that Japan could be restrained by means other than an appeal to arms, I challenged him to show that. He then stated that if all Powers refused to recognize the results of Japan's action, Japan would be forced to amend her course and America would be spared the extreme measure of resorting to war. This, he asserted, was the only means conceivable at the present moment of restraining Japan. I knew that Walter Lippmann expressed the same view in an article published in the New York Herald Tribune about two months before, so I asked if the American Government was seriously considering such a step. He replied affirmatively, and declared, in reply to my further question, that he had this information on most reliable authority.

Reports to Horinouchi

Now, the Foreign Affairs Association, with which this person is connected, was in constant and close touch with the State Department, and I used to obtain much information about the attitude of the State Department from him. I, therefore, had no doubt as to the authentic nature of this information. No sooner had he left my room than I rang up Mr. Kensuke Horinouchi, the then Japanese Consul-General in New York, on the telephone and reported to him what I had heard from him.

Mr. Horinouchi, as I heard from him later, immediately communicated the information to the Japanese Embassy in Washington by telephone, asking at the same time whether there were indications of the Washington authorities moving in that direction. The late Mr. Sotomatsu Kato, the Councillor of the Japanese Embassy at the time, with whom Mr. Horinouchi talked over the phone, is said to have replied that though he could not say for certain as the Ambassador was absent, there appeared to be no such indications.

As soon as he heard Mr. Kato's report on his return to the Japanese Embassy, Ambassador Debuchi visited the French Ambassador in Washington, with whom he had been on intimate terms since the latter was Ambassador in Tokyo, and asked him if he had any intimation of the sort, when the French Ambassador is said to have professed ignorance of the intention attributed to the American Government. In the light of what transpired later, the French Ambassador told a deliberate lie, for, previous to the issue of his famous declaration, Stimson, desirous of making it a joint declaration of the Governments of the three countries of Ambassadors to the State Department and, disclosing his intention to them, asked them to sound their respective Governments on the matter. The proposition having been rejected by the other two Governments, the American Government had to issue the declaration singly. At any rate, the Stimson Declaration was made public by the American Government on January 7 at 4 p.m., that is, two days after my interview with my friend.

Was of Same Purport

As anyone who has read the Stimson Declaration may have noticed, the document is of exactly the same purport, except for the preamble in reference to Chinchou, as the Note addressed by William J. Bryan, as Secretary of State, to the Japanese Government in connection with the so-called Twenty-One Demands which it served on China. When I pointed this fact out to Vinson some time afterward, he said that was quite natural because, he explained, the declaration was drawn up by Stanley Hornbeck, the then Director of the Eastern Affairs Bureau, along the lines of Bryan's Note. As I mentioned before, about two months before the Stimson Declaration was issued, Walter Lippmann published an article of the same contents in the Herald Tribune as though it represented his personal opinion, and it is very probable that the State Department caused this article to be published in the name of Lippmann as a ballon d'essai. This Lippmann is now writing copiously for American papers and magazines as mouthpiece of the Roosevelt policy. His article ought to be read, therefore, not as expressions of his personal views, but as reflecting those of the American

History is said to repeat itself. We see faithful manifestations of America's traditional policy toward Japan both in the Bryan Note and in the Stimson Declaration. Ever since the Russo-Japanese War, America has consistently followed the policy of frustrating whatever plan Japan seeks to carry out in China. This obstructive policy was the biggest cause of the War of Greater East Asia. In her sincere desire to make America reconsider her reckless course, Japan took immense pains and made indefatigable efforts in the past, as I have reason to know as one of those who took an active part in the task. Obsessed as she is by the ingrained sense of superiority, however, America refused to listen to reason, with the very unfortunate result as we see it now. I used to remind the Americans that true adjustment of relations between Japan and America was impossible unless they first freed themselves of their inveterate sense of superiority and showed themselves ready to negotiate with Japan on a truly equal footing. They were, of course, within their rights to protest against actions which they believed to be wrong, but it was very hypocritical of them to pose as if they were the only people in the world who championed justice and humanity and dare to lecture to other nations. Such an attitude would only invite the antipathy of others and would never help improve matters. I always warned them. Unfortunately, most American intellectuals persisted in turning a deaf ear to these well-meant warnings.

INTERNAL CONDITIONS IN U.S.

Various Postwar Plans Show Nervousness About the Future

Editor's Note: In a recent issue, the economic periodical Nippon Hyoron or Japanese Review points out the fatal weaknesses that the anti-Axis nations are destined to reveal sooner or later in their psychology relative to the length of the war as well as in their war-structure. The Nippon Hyoron substantially says:

The present war situation of the Anglo-Americans is not as rosy as they would put it. The truth is that they are extremely nervous regarding the future. The agreements for the adoption of an international currency among the Anti-Axis nations and the establishment of the International Reconstruction and Development Bank; Anglo-American discussions on their postwar marine transportation, their oil conferences, the controversy in the United States over reconversion of wartime industries to peace output, the controversy in Britain over State-control economy and over concrete measures for the postwar control of industries and labor; the flood of premature plans in the two countries for management of the postwar economy, for propaganda effect to a considerable extent such as the plans for the disposal of Europe and Japan and for the formation of a new league of nations; all these developments and activities go to disclose the severe internal strife in the anti-Axis camp as well as to show that the morale of the Anglo-Americans is far from satisfactory that it must be promoted by such methods.

It is to be noted too that there is no unity in the so-called war aims of the United States and Britain to win the solid support of their peoples. This weakness on their part stands out all the more clearly if a study is made of the internal conditions of the United States which is practically shouldering the entire fighting burden of the anti-Axis nations.

Postwar Plans

Putting aside the propaganda on the developments of the war situation, the main proportion of all information from the United States is devoted to plans for the "postwar" management. The discussions in the U.S. Congress which reconvened on August 1 last are focussed on the study of these postwar measures with greater enthusiasm than in its session in the fall of last year. Among them are the Mussay Kilgore bill for the disposal of surplus wartime materials and the George bill for postwar unemployment compensation and others for the security of individuals in the future. These discussions in Congress clearly reflect unrest among the industrial circles in the country, especially among those engaged in the munitions industries.

The manifestation of such unrest in the United States in her decisive war stage is full of significance. The propaganda on the war situation has resulted in premature interest of the people in postwar questions, and what is more important the Washington authorities quite the opposite of their intentions, are now obliged to fit their war policy in accordance with such public sentiment.

At the beginning of the current year, President Roosevelt demanded national labor mobilization but the enforcement of his plan has since turned out to be a complete failure. At present, greater difficulties are lying in its path. Moreover, the War Production Board, in view of the possible losses on the part of the middle and small manufacturers due to the partial discontinuation of the munitions production contracts, is considering a gradual resumption of peace industries. This is a most striking characteristic in America, which makes national labor remobilization impracticable at a juncture when it is absolutely necessary.

The various measures for postwar management so noisily propagandized by the Anglo-Americans are only aimed at the establishment of temporary control over popular feelings, revealing that without such control it is impossible to concentrate war effort. America's structure for decisive war, in comparison with that of Germany, is negative in its nature, and that goes for all the other countries of both camps.

Individual concern is denied in the Axis countries with the authorities and people acting in perfect collaboration for the prosecution of the war whereas in the anti-Axis camp every internal issue is hinged on the length of the war.

Relative to the enforcement of the extraordinary measures of late for all-out war, the Berlin Government made it clear to the public that all German citizens had to decide either to collaborate with their Government during the next ten months or to spend the rest of their lives in exile in Siberia. The term "ten months" here however, is used as a synonym for "permanence" expressing the unshakable faith of the Reich authorities in the immortality of the German nation. It was not a question of what would happen after the ten months.

Not Expressing Own Sentiment

In contrast with the strong determination of the German people, when the Anglo-Americans talk of terminating the current war by the end of the present year or state a certain number of months, they are expressing the selfish sentiment of the munitions manufacturers and of the workers, not their sentiment as citizens of a country now on the verge of decisive war.

The world situation of today may be briefly expressed as the opposition between the Axis Powers and the anti-Axis nations as concerns the length of the war. In the case of Japan and Germany psychology on the length of the war is based on the perfect agreement between the Government and the people in their views of the actual war situation, whereas in the case of the United States and Britain, the sentiment of the masses alone predominates all other factors in decisive war. Where public sentiment on the term of war is assumed to be bound up with the fate of the country, there is eternal permanence and strength as in Germany and Japan. Therein lies the means to shatter up the ill-founded wishes of the Anglo-Americans to effect a speedy conclusion of the current war. Without an understanding of this fact, no one can have a correct outlook of the world situation today.

TOTAL WAR AND TRANSPORT

Importance of Wartime Transport Revealed by Publication

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

The Traffic Research Institute in its latest publication, "Total War and Transport," takes up various items pertaining to railroads transportation such as its development, equipment, welfare of employees, management cost of railroad, as well as giving various statistics which clearly reveals why the transportation facilities are so busily engaged during wartime Japan.

The Government Railways officials have been exerting effort to increase the number of passenger coaches and freight cars in addition to increasing their operating efficiency. As a result of these Government endeavors, a sharp increase has resulted in the average distance covered by a passenger coach (third class) in the course of a single day as can be seen by the following index numbers:

1926	100	1935	115
1927	103	1937	120
1930	100	1939	129
1931	98	1940	132
1933	104	1941	133

The decrease in the distances run by empty freight cars attests to the efficiency with which the Government Railway officials are handling the situation. The rate of efficiency can be gauged by the following index numbers:

1936	100
1938	105
1939	105
1943 (August)	87
1943 (September)	88

The average distance travelled by a passenger was 24.8 kilometers in 1939 and 26.5 kilometers in 1942, witnessing but a small gain.

The number of coaches since the end of the 1932 fiscal year increased according to the following index numbers:

1932	100	1939	116
1934	102	1940	120
1936	105	1941	123
1938	108		

(According to the Nippon Sangyo Keizai, the number of freight cars increased by 35 per cent during the past three years, taking the year of 1941 as the base. Meanwhile, the index of freight ton kilometer, which is derived by multiplying the distance by the tonnage, increased by 92 per cent over the same period.)

In 1872, the Government Railways carried 464 metric tons of freight which increased to 24,034 tons in 1909. It continued to rise until in 1938, the index number rose to 334, with 1909 taken as the basic year. After hitting a low of 252 in 1931, freighting activity recovered in 1935 when the index number increased to 337. In the subsequent years, freighting developed as can be seen in the following index numbers:

1936	372	1940	[illegible]
1937	408	1941	601
1938	457	1942	614
1939	511		

Freight-kilometer index climbed from 100 in 1936 to 209 in 1942.

The comparative increase in the average distances of transport per ton of freight including various types, sub-divided according to door-to-door delivery and collecting service, freight collected at station and by carload lots can be seen by the following tabble:

	Door-to-door	Station-collected	Carload
	—(In kilometers)—		
1936	686.8	198.5	169.6
1942	(*)	242	220.8

(*)—Combined.

In 1942, the door-to-door collecting service was discontinued although delivery service was continued as heretofore. Hence the above table lacks distinction between these two categories. The figures reveal that as far as small lots of freight were concerned, the average distance per ton decreased between 1936 and 1942, while on the other hand, distances for carload freight increased during the same period attesting to the fact that packages formerly handled by trucking firms were taken over by the railroads, while part of large, water-borne freights also shifted from steamers to railroads.

With 1912 taken as the basic year, the index number of passengers carried by the Government Railways and of the distance travelled by passengers were 658 and 450 in 1936 respectively, and reached 1,419 and 1,036 in 1942. In other words, the figures jumped more than twice between the year preceding the outbreak of the China Affair and 1942.

The number of commuting passengers also increased as can be seen in the following figures: With 1932 taken as the base, the index numbers of passengers holding commuters ticket increased to 272 in 1942, of students to 221 and factory workers as high as 1,000. It is no wonder that the trains operating in large cities and its vicinity are congested during the rush hours.

The cost of improvement made on government-owned rolling stock were as follows:

1936	100	1941	165

The average tonnage carried by a single freight car increased as follows:

1936	100	1943 (Oct.)	126

The number of freight cars operated by the Government Railways increased at the following rate:

At the end of fiscal year	No. of freight cars	Total capacity
1936	100	100
1941	138	144

The number of Government Railways employees increased by nearly 75 per cent from the 1936-1937 fiscal year to the 1942-1943 fiscal year. The ages of the majority of the employees ranged from 20 to 40. Their average year index during the same period dropped to 84 with 1936 taken as the base year. As at the end of March, 1942, the Government Railways possessed 33,390 official residences and 1,787 dormitories and had rented 374 houses for officials and 264 other houses as dormitories.

In the fiscal year of 1941-1942, the overhead operational cost amounted to 70 per cent of the total receipts. With the raising of passenger fares in April, 1942, this percentage dropped to 60 per cent. The management cost, however, more or less remained at the former level because a substantial portion of the increased revenue was paid into a special account for emergency military expenditures of the Government.

The operational costs for passenger and freight are shown by the following index numbers:

	Per passenger-kilometer (in Sen)	Index	Per Freight-kilometer (in Sen)	Index
1936	0.647	100	1.049	[illegible]
1937	0.651	101	[illegible]	101
1939	0.539	83	[illegible]	103
1941	0.647	100	1.284	124
1942	0.641	99	1.286	124

Private lines are bought up by the State from time to time either for incorporation into the Government lines or for suspension of service in favor of parallel lines newly-laid by the Government. The following statistics reveal the amount paid out by the Government in purchasing various private railway lines:

	No. of lines	Purchase price
1933	5	[illegible]200,000
1935	2	[illegible]752,000
1943	12	[illegible]224,000

Subsidies paid to private lines are shown in the following table:

	No. of lines	Total payment
1930	102	7,500,000
1937	122	6,000,000
1940	121	4,620,000
1942	94	5,000,000

Available datum reveal that ships are in operation about [illegible] days out of the year on the average. During this period, the vessels remain in port for an accumulated total of approximately 180 days. Japanese shipping in 1873 consisted of 110 ships with an aggregate tonnage of 26,000 tons. In 1937 the country had 9,[illegible] ships with a gross tonnage of 4,330,000 tons.